

## MOBLA RULES

JUDGE LYNCH HOLDS SUMMARY  
COURT IN SEVERAL STATES.

Topeka, Kan., Where Mrs. Nation and Anarchy Reigned on Sunday, the Scene of Great Disorder.

## 1,000 MEN BESIEGE THE JAIL

THIRSTING FOR THE BLOOD OF  
"SLICK SATER," A WHITE MAN.

Sheriff Spirits the Alleged Rapist Away to the Relief of Mrs. Nation, Who Also Was in the Jail.

## END OF PETER BERRYMAN

ARKANSAS NEGRO IS HANGED FOR  
KICKING A YOUNG GIRL.

Another Negro Is Strung Up Five Times in Effort to Extort Confession—Another Kansas Case.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 20.—The vigilance of officers as all that saved "Slick" Slater, white, aged twenty-seven years, from lynching to-night. He will yet be lynched if he can be found. Slater assaulted seven-year-old Lottie Gerberick Monday evening, and was captured by Topeka officers the next day in Carbondale, twenty miles from here. The officers kept the fact of the capture quiet and placed Slater in the county jail here. This afternoon it became known that he was here, and immediately the mob at the Santa Fe shops, where the girl's father, George Gerberick, is employed, decided that he should be lynched. They sent a committee to watch the jail, while they arranged details for the expected lynching.

By 6 o'clock a mob of 1,000 men was around the county jail demanding the prisoner. A brigade of army soldiers, however, armed with heavy steel helmets, stood ready to make short work of the jail in case the demands were not granted. Sheriff Cook told the crowd that the prisoner had been removed, and offered to let a committee search the jail. Ten men, headed by Gerberick, made a thorough search. Slater could not be found, and the men so reported. This failed to satisfy the mob and twice they started to break in the jail doors.

It developed that early in the afternoon the sheriff, in anticipation of trouble, ordered a deputy to get Slater out of town. The deputy drove to Hoyt with Slater and entered a north-bound Rock Island train with him. It is thought here to-night that the man is now in jail at Atchison. The Santa Fe shopmen are determined to lynch Slater when he is brought back here for trial, and to this end have appointed a large vigilance committee to be constantly on the lookout for him. The Santa Fe shopmen have a record for lynching, having strung up John Oliphant here twelve years ago for assault.

The law enforcement army met at the First Christian church to-night, and on hearing of the projected attack on the jail sent a message to Sheriff Cook, saying that 300 of the members of the organization would immediately be on the spot to help protect the jail from the fury of the mob. This evidence of loyalty on the part of her followers highly pleased Mrs. Nation, and she expressed her praise to them in unmeasured terms. Mrs. Nation said that the action of the law enforcement people proved that they were just what they claimed to be—people anxious for the enforcement of law and who would not endure the thought of a lynching being perpetrated here in Topeka.

## He Assaulted His Pupil.

WICHITA, Kan., Feb. 20.—Sheriff Gano, of Medicine Lodge, has fled to Anthony with Professor Hamlin to prevent him from being lynched. Hamlin, who is a country school teacher, twenty-two years of age, is charged with criminally assaulting a nine-year-old girl named Grover. Hamlin boarded at the home of the Grovers, who are influential, and the girl was his pupil. It is thought that the mob, which is made up of Barber county farmers, may follow Hamlin to Anthony, in which event they will surely get him, as the Harper county jail is a weak structure.

## STRUNG UP FIVE TIMES.

Attempt to Extort Confession from a Tennessee Negro.

DYERSBURG, Tenn., Feb. 20.—A mob took Beebe Montgomery from the jail here last night and swung him up to the limb of the famous "Mike lynching tree" five times, letting him down each time he was hauled up to make him confess his complicity in the assault with Fred King upon Alice Arnold. The negro denied his guilt. Finally the mob carried him back to the jail, more dead than alive, and delivered him to the jailer. The mob was led by an organized vigilance committee. The mob decided not to lynch Montgomery until the third guilty negro is found, whom King implicated in his confessions. This negro is being sought for by detectives. The vigilance committee swears when he is found the two will be lynched together. There is hardly any doubt that Montgomery will be lynched this week. In his confession King said that they had slayed five of the best known young women of Dyersburg for assault, and this horrible plan is causing the spirit of vengeance among the citizens. A number of negroes were whipped out of Dyersburg last night.

## PETER BERRYMAN LYNCHED.

Colored Man Who Was Accused of Kicking a White Girl.

MENA, Ark., Feb. 20.—Peter Berryman, colored, was lynched here this morning by eight masked men. Berryman was arrested last night for brutally kicking Eddie O. Burns, aged twelve years, in the abdomen

because she told him not to come in their yard after water. He was placed in the county jail for trial to-day. Shortly after midnight Officer Jones while making his rounds some distance from the jail was accosted by eight masked men, who forced him to throw up his hands and took his keys and pistol. Two guarded him while the others went to the jail, took Berryman out and hanged him to a tree. They then returned and released the officer, who gave the alarm. The body was not found until daylight. Nothing has been learned as to the identity of the members of the lynching party.

## FURTHER IDENTIFIED.

Charges of Kidnaping and Robbery Placed Against Callahan.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 20.—Chief of Police Donahue has investigated the Murtagh case in connection with the Callahan arrest and announces that he is satisfied that neither Murtagh nor his sons have any guilty knowledge of the Cudahy kidnaping. Charges of kidnaping and robbery were to-day formally filed against Callahan by County Attorney Shields.

This afternoon Joseph Millander, a saloon keeper of Sarpy Mills, five miles south of the city, identified Callahan as a man who was around his place last August, about the time that his watch was stolen. The watch proves to be the one traded to Daniel Burris for a horse and buggy shortly before the abduction. Burris had also identified Callahan as the man who traded him the watch. Beyond this there has been no new developments in the case to-day and Chief Donahue said to-night that he did not expect any at present.

## Callahan Once an Editor.

DEERFIELD, Wis., Feb. 20.—James Callahan, who was arrested in Omaha on the charge of being implicated in the Cudahy kidnaping affair, formally published the Enterprise in this village. His habits were good and he conducted himself in every way like a gentleman.

## NEGRO MINERS ENTOMBED.

Thirty in Danger of Death by Suffocation or Drowning.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 20.—Thirty negro miners were this afternoon entombed in the coal mines of the State Insane Asylum, about two miles from Tuscaloosa, by a flood of water from an abandoned shaft, which rushed in upon the men almost without warning, filling the mines to a depth of ten feet. There is a large force of hands at work pumping the water out of the mines, but little progress is being made, as it fills up almost as rapidly as it is pumped out. The fate of the entombed miners is problematical. It is thought it will take from twenty-four to forty-eight hours to clear the miners. At present there appears practically no hope, unless air reaches them in a short time.

## PLANS OF KING EDWARD

HIS VISIT TO EMPRESS FREDERICK'S  
SICK BED WILL BE PRIVATE.

Queen Alexandra Will Not Accompany Him—Will Make a Trip to Ireland in the Spring.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—The announcement of the date (Saturday) of King Edward's departure for Friedrichshof, near Cronberg, has revived the stories that his trip will be extended to Berlin, to repay Emperor William's visit to England at the time of Queen Victoria's death and that he will go thence to Denmark. At present, however, his Majesty has no intention of so doing. He will merely pay a strictly private visit of a few days to the dowager Empress Frederick. He will not be accompanied by the Queen. It is probable that at the end of March King Edward and Queen Alexandra will go to Copenhagen, whence King Edward will visit Prince Henry of Prussia, at Kiel.

It is semi-officially announced in Ireland that King Edward will carry out in the course of the spring the engagements he made when Prince of Wales for visiting Ireland. He will be entertained by three peers and will be officially received at Belfast, Dublin and Waterford. There will not be, however, a repetition of the festive scenes at Dublin which were enacted when the Queen occupied the viceregal lodge. The King will be Lord Londonderry's guest in the north and will be entertained by the Duke of Devonshire at Lismore castle. It will be mainly a restful journey and there will not be any important social functions, but the lord lieutenant's duties, through which he passes, will provide guards of honor and there will be a civic reception, at least in Belfast. These plans, while subject to change in consequence of the health of the Empress dowager Frederick and the arrangement for the coronation during the summer, are already under consideration among the officials at Belfast, Dublin and Waterford.

While the current report that the aggregate sum of the British civil list will not be changed in the new reign is probably correct, it does not follow that the court of Edward VII will not have more money to spend than Queen Victoria's court. The civil list is capable of considerable manipulation. Queen Victoria had a smaller aggregate than King William IV, but the civil list was relieved from various charges and she had a larger amount available for the maintenance of the royal household. The revision of the civil list will yield similar results for the King's benefit, without a larger appropriation for the general expenditures of the court. Queen Alexandra's allowances will be largely increased and there will not be any opposition by the Commons to the proposals for her benefit. The annuities for the Duke of Cornwall will be equal in amount to those received by his father as Prince of Wales.

## ARBON AND MURDER.

Outgrowth of Mrs. Nation's Crusade in Tyler County, Ohio.

SISTERSVILLE, O., Feb. 20.—A report was received to-day from Stringtown, an oil village in Tyler county, that as the culmination of a "Carrie Nation crusade" against the dives and "speak-easies" crusaders last night blew up a drug store over which John Clendenning was supposed to be illicitly selling liquor. In the fire which followed several buildings were destroyed and Clendenning was burned to death. To-day two men were arrested, charged with arson and murder.

## TRIED IT AGAIN

BOERS ATTEMPTED A SECOND TIME  
TO CAPTURE KITCHENER,

But Missed Him by a Train, Then Detoured Another and Secured All the Commander's Baggage.

## FEARS FOR SMITH-DORRIEN

NO NEWS FROM THE GENERAL SINCE  
HIS FIGHT WITH BOTHA.

De Wet Again Roaming Freely Over the Veldt, and Britons Wondering Where He Will Next Appear.

## MULES ARE NOT CONTRABAND

BRITAIN MAY PURCHASE ALL SHE  
WANTS IN THIS COUNTRY.

Boers Also Have the Privilege of Buying Good American "Kickers" If They Pay the Price.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—A special dispatch from Pretoria says the Boers at Kilipier, on Feb. 18, derailed a train containing General Kitchener's baggage. The train was preceded by another, on which the commander-in-chief was a passenger. An armored train drove off the Boers, but the latter secured the contents of the train derailed. This was Lord Kitchener's second narrow escape from capture and it calls out newspaper warnings as to the danger of his rapid flittings by train from place to place. It is considered better for him to remain in Pretoria than to risk upsetting his carefully elaborated plan of campaign. As Lord Kitchener is now back in Pretoria, the inference is that General De Wet has again escaped from the supposed cordon. There is no further news of General French's pursuit of Commandant General Botha in eastern Transvaal.

Grave anxiety is felt for the fate of Smith-Dorrien's column, which has not been heard of since Feb. 6, when it lost twenty-four killed and forty-six wounded in a heavy engagement with Commandant Botha, at Bothaville. The officer in command at Wonderfontein, the nearest post on the railway to the scene of the engagement, reports that he has no news of Smith-Dorrien, who has about 2,500 men under him.

Lord Kitchener has returned to Pretoria, leaving the chase after De Wet in the hands of Knox. De Wet has completely fooled Kitchener. He thought he had the Boer general surrounded near De Aar, Cape Colony, but found out he was mistaken, and is wondering now where De Wet will be heard from next. A raid upon Cape Town, while appearing impossible at this distance, is said to be actually feared. Kitchener wired yesterday that De Wet is moving north and is now west of Hope-town, but will probably double back to the southwest, where troops are awaiting to catch him.

A train was derailed by the Boers near Jalsbosch and looted by natives. Two cars were ordered out and the Boers fired on them, killing two persons and wounding many.

Statements emanate from both Pretoria and Brussels that Mr. Kruger contemplates returning to South Africa. It is said that he has expressed the desire of the latter to the suppression of the Times and a local newspaper, for having printed a criticism of the conduct of Lieut. Gen. Sir Frederick Carrington. The high court ordered the restoration of its rights to the Times and interdicted the military authorities from any interference therewith beyond the necessary censorship. The military authorities, however, disregarded the order of the high court, and this morning the staff of the Times was forcibly evicted from their office.

## Schalkbarger Advises Surrender.

PRETORIA, Feb. 20.—Reports from Lydenburg say that acting President Schalkbarger, addressing a gathering of burghers recently, told them he now recognized that their cause was quite hopeless and that prolongation of hostilities was futile. Personally, he added, he would not take it upon himself to advise surrender, but he would say that if surrender was inevitable it was foolish to surrender in twos and threes, as the proper course was to come to a general agreement and surrender as a nation.

## NOT CONTRABAND OF WAR.

Great Britain Has the Right to Buy American Mules and Horses.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—The reported determination of the House of Representatives at Washington to inquire into the question whether the United States has broken the treaty of 1852 by permitting the exportation of horses, mules and other supplies to the British forces in South Africa creates more academic interest than practical concern in the government departments here. A representative of the Associated Press brought the dispatch on the subject to the notice of the Foreign Office and War Office. The officials of the latter regarded the possible effects of any future action in the United States as being of small importance, as about all the mules and horses required for South Africa had already been secured.

During the course of the inquiries made by the Associated Press representative the interesting opinion was expressed that the end of the war as an active campaign was now in sight, and that within a few months military operations in South Africa would assume that stage which for four years has marked the war in Burma, which were itself out without attracting particular attention in Great Britain or elsewhere. This opinion was expressed by no less an authority than the under secretary of state for the Foreign Office, Lord Cranborne, in whose province such matters as the reported congressional action properly belongs. He produced from the files of the Foreign Office a copy of the treaty, where it has peacefully reposed since the days

when the Alabama matter stirred both countries, and pointed out that mules and horses had never yet been classified as contraband of war. So far as supplies go, the official maintained that Great Britain has not secured from the United States anything that would come under the "head of military supplies," which is the wording of Article 6 of the treaty. He added: "If tinned beef and so forth are the supplies referred to, why, it is true enough. But it would seem impossible to stop the trade of the two countries in these commodities simply because we are at war with the Boers. Even if shipments from America to the Cape were interdicted the direct trade between England and the United States would continue with exactly the same result, so far as we are concerned, although probably with less profit to the American seller."

Another somewhat interesting feature pointed out was England's express refusal, noted in the treaty, to accept as a principle of international law the rules which Article 6 imposes on neutral governments. Had England bought arms in America, it is admitted that the matter would have a different aspect; but as the specific instances mentioned in Washington deal only with what, during this campaign, is generally recognized as noncontraband, it is believed the American action will be found to have been fully within the bounds of the treaty. "As a matter of fact," said a Foreign Office official, "we have found, to our regret, that contraband is what each nation chooses to make it, all treaties to the contrary notwithstanding. The reported determination of the American House of Representatives raised a question which might possibly develop much needed united action, leading the powers of the world to lay down up-to-date principles, defining specifically what twentieth century neutrality means and entails."

## State Department's Answer.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The answer of the State Department to the House resolution calling for a statement of its reasons for allowing United States ports to be used for forwarding American horses and other supplies to the British army in South Africa, a privilege not enjoyed by the Boers, will point to a well-established section of international law warranting neutral nations in selling supplies to belligerents, though these supplies may properly be seized by a belligerent. It also will be shown that no obstacle was interposed by the United States government to the purchase of horses and mules by the Boers, who, presumably, did not do so because they were unable to land them in South Africa.

## WILL REMAIN IN JAIL

MRS. CARRIE NATION STILL  
DECLINES TO GIVE A PLEA BOND.

She Will Not Be Tried for Smashing Murphy's Saloon at Topeka Last Sunday Until Next April.

## LIVELY SCENES IN COURT

JUDGE HAZEN ADDRESSED BY MRS. NATION AS "YOUR DISHONOR."

Impudent and Disrespectful Until Led Back to Jail—Cessation of Hostilities at Winfield.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 20.—Judge Hazen, in his character of a to-day continued the case of Mrs. Carrie Nation, charged with smashing Murphy's saloon, until the April term of the court. The cases against Eva Hardin, Mrs. Rose Crist, Miss Madeline Southard, Mrs. C. C. Chadwick and C. R. McDowell were also continued.

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## ENORMOUS SUM

CHINA WILL BE ASKED TO PAY \$400-  
000,000 TO THE POWERS.

Much Concern Over the Attitude of Germany, Which Demands that Cash Indemnity Be Paid.

## MAY CREATE MUCH TROUBLE

AS GERMANS THREATEN TO STAY IN  
CHINA UNTIL RECOMPENSED.

Eighteen Hundred Camels Purchased for Count Von Waldersee's Expedition to Si-Ngan-Fu.

## NOTE TO FOREIGN ENVOYS

CHINA WILLING TO ACCEPT THE  
TERMS OF THE POWERS.

Reply Said to Have Been Favorably Received—Punishment Question Finally Disposed Of.

## PEKING, Feb. 20.—The foreign envoys this morning received an unofficial communication from the Chinese plenipotentiaries offering to agree to all the terms of the powers. The Chinese desired, however, to save the lives of Chao Shu Chiao and Ying Lien, but they were informed that the plenipotentiaries on the former demands. A complete surrender is expected to-morrow. Meanwhile extensive preparations are being made for the expedition planned by Count Von Waldersee. The Germans have purchased 1,800 camels for transport purposes.

A representative of the Associated Press was informed by the foreign ministers to-day that they think the gravity of the situation over, but it is expected that difficulties will now arise among themselves when some of the governments send their indemnity claims, and particularly is there uneasiness regarding the attitude of Germany that her claims must be paid in cash before the evacuation takes place. The other ministers resent this, saying it will be impossible for China to pay, as China has not a large reserve and the customs receipts go to pay dividends on former loans, and it is improbable that she could borrow a sum of any magnitude. United States Minister Conger estimates the total demands upon China at \$400,000,000.

## Demands Fully Complied With.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—A dispatch to the Reuter Telegram Company from Peking, dated yesterday, says: "The Chinese have yielded on the question of punishments and it is announced the demand of the powers will be fully complied with. The reply of the court has not yet been communicated to the plenipotentiaries, but it is known to have been received by Prince Ching and Li Hung Chang and it will probably be communicated to-morrow."

Dr. Morrison, writing to the Times from Peking yesterday, also says the court has yielded and that a *raison d'être* for the military expedition has ceased to exist. Commenting on the latest advice, the Times says: "The Chinese cannot be any reasonable doubt that the sudden surrender of the Chinese court was due to fears inspired by Count Von Waldersee's order. The lesson will not be lost on the allies, should the Chinese resort again to their traditional tactics of evasion and delay."

## A Compromise Agreed To.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—"At their last meeting," says the Peking correspondent of the Morning Post, writing yesterday, "the foreign envoys agreed to a compromise. They propose to permit the imperial court to commute the sentences of decapitation in the cases of Prince Tuan, Duke Lan and General Tung Fu Hsiang to life imprisonment and will agree to the following punishments: Prince Ching to be strangled, Yu Hsien to be decapitated, Chao Shu Chiao and Ying Lien to be permitted to strangle themselves and Chi Hsin and Hsu Cheng Wu to be beheaded in Peking. If the court advances no new obstacles to negotiations on the first point of the demands of the powers may be considered closed."

## FORTIFICATION OF LEGATIONS.

How the Foreign Quarter of Peking Is to Be Protected.

BERLIN, Feb. 20.—Further particulars regarding the proposed fortification of the legations at Peking have been cabled to the National Zeitung. The legation quarter is between the Chung-Ching gate, the Tsin gate and the chief wall of the city. This quarter will be enclosed by modern fortifications with a twelve-foot moat and glacis beyond, and protected by barbed wires. Each legation will be further fortified and defended by a heavy gun. The chief entrance will be a gate in the Tartar wall, defended by bastions. The artillery will command the Tartar and Imperial cities. The barracks are to accommodate 2,000 men and in a pinch 5,000 men.

The German Foreign Office says Field Marshal Count Von Waldersee's expedition is to be confined to the province of Pichia unless the obduracy of the Chinese government makes an extension to Si-Ngan-Fu of the military movement necessary. The expedition is intended to bring pressure to bear on the Chinese court in order to bring about the full acceptance of the demands made through the ministers of the powers at Peking. The Chinese peace commissioners immediately telegraphed news of the projected military movement to Si-Ngan-Fu, and the latest reports indicate that the step taken is having the desired effect. It is supposed that the Foreign Office that the expedition is not a German movement, but is in the common interests of the powers, and is unanimously sanctioned by the foreign ministers, including Mr. Conger.

The Frankfurter Zeitung says an expedition into the interior would be adventurous and calculated to open the eyes of the most credulous concerning the dangers Germany runs in avenging the murder of Baron von Ketteler. The paper expresses distrust of Germany's calm treatment of the matter, since "what guarantee have we that the government which used the opportunity of the murder of two missionaries for setting territory of a friendly power in time of peace will not find con-

## AN OHIO SCOLD

REPRESENTATIVE LENTZ CREATES  
A SENSATION IN THE HOUSE.

He Makes a Bitter and Venomous Attack on Senator Hanna and the National Administration.

## MR. CANNON REBUKES HIM

TELLS HIM ONLY GHOULS RAVISH  
THE TOMBS OF THE DEAD.

Also Warns Him that if He Were in the Philippines He Would Be Court-Martialed and Shot.

## WARM DEBATE IN THE SENATE

MR. HALE DENOUNCES THE PNEU-  
MATIC TUBE "JOB AND LOBBY."

And Mr. Depew Resents the Charge that Railway Rates in This Country Are Extortionate.

## WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The House finally passed the sundry civil appropriation bill to-day and entered on consideration of the general deficiency bill, the last of the general appropriation bills. Mr. Lentz, an Ohio Democrat, who in this and the previous Congress has violently attacked the administration, furnished the sensation of the day. He used a newspaper paragraph recounting the death of a federal judge in New Mexico who had been a member of the Legislature which elected Senator Hanna as a text for charging corruption